







J. B. GODWIN, Editor.  
GODWIN & QUILLIN, Proprietors.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1857.

## NOTICE.

The Pioneer establishment having been transferred to the hands of new proprietors, it is hereby announced that all accounts should be settled as speedily as possible. Those, therefore, who are indebted to the office for subscription, advertising or job work are earnestly requested to come forward and make settlement without delay.

All announcements of candidates for office, must be paid in advance. Our terms are \$5.00 for each.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. HINTON, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce WM. E. MANN, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM A. HARNY, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES E. LONG, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are requested to announce WM. E. VAUGHAN, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce Capt. WILLIAM A. MULLEN, as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce Wm. E. LAMM, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce Joseph R. WOOD, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

## DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Democracy of this District, will assemble in Convention at Winton on the 28th of May, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent them in the next Congress of the United States. Let each and every delegate attend.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING TO-DAY.

There will be a DEMOCRATIC MEETING in the Court House in Elizabeth City, at 12 o'clock, M., TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The attention of our readers is referred to the advertisement of Mr. Birch, Photographer.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Hinton & Daehlied.

The Superior Court for Pasquotank County, is now in session in this town—His Honor, Judge Ellis, presiding.

J. P. Jordan, Esq., of Perquimans, has been invited to deliver the commencement address before the Greensboro' Female College on the 21st of May. Mr. Jordan will acquit himself handsomely.

Our market table is corrected weekly by Messrs. Sherwood & Young, Norfolk, and will always be found correct. These gentlemen exert themselves to keep us posted upon the markets, and our readers need never fear to rely upon what they state.

THE BANNER LIGHT.—We have received the first number of a new literary paper published in Boston, with the above title. It is neatly printed and looks well.

THE BORDER ROVER.—A tale of life on the prairies, by Emerson Bennett. We regard this as the best of Bennett's works, and though not altogether free from faults, has so much in it that is good that we feel no hesitation in recommending it. It is full of thrilling incidents, and will not fail to interest. \$1.00 sent the publisher, T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, will receive the work free of postage.

The body of E. T. Sawyer, drowned in the great storm of January while in the discharge of his duties as keeper of Wade's Point light house, was washed ashore last week on the Camden side of Pasquotank river, nearly opposite the light house. He was scarcely recognizable from the length of time he had remained in the water, though papers found upon his person removed all doubt of his identity. Mr. Sawyer has left a family of five children, all dependent save one employed in our office. Eulogies are too often reserved for those in high life; the subject of this notice, though in humble station, is more deserving than many whom newspaper articles have rendered famous. A man of sterling worth, incorruptible integrity, unquestionable truthfulness and sound sense and judgment, he lived respected by all, and his death is generally lamented. His remains were brought to E. City, and then conveyed to Camden for interment.

Don't forget the Democratic meeting to-day at 12 o'clock.

## THE LAND QUESTION.

The distribution of the public domain among the States, promise to form no unimportant element in the coming elections. In the last contest, the opposition staked their chances for success upon the isolated idea of anti-foreignism; in the struggle soon to come, they hang their fortunes to the distribution scheme, and are determined to risk all in the effort to push it through. Not satisfied with the verdict so repeatedly rendered upon this subject, they have the folly or madness once more to bring it to trial with the vain hope of obtaining judgment in its favor. The extent of sophistry and the power of false reasoning will be exhausted in the attempt to delude the public mind into the belief that justice as well as the interests of the State require that the public lands should be given to the States, and that by so doing the burdens of taxation will be materially lightened, and the prosperity of North Carolina advanced and promoted.

This is a trick to catch votes; a scheme to entrap the unwary into a support of the sinking fortunes of Know Nothingism; and like the last hobby which they straddled, is destined to a signal and ignominious overthrow. The whole store-house of argument was consumed in the last canvass in which this question was discussed. Not a point can be raised now, that was not equally forcible then; not a reason can be adduced in support of the proposition in the coming, that was not brought forward in the previous trial. And yet, after passing over the question for three years; after allowing it to sleep in undisturbed quiet during an entire gubernatorial and congressional canvass—twelve months intervening between the two; permitting it to rest through an excited presidential contest, and failing to call it forth to aid the battle; conventions—National, State and District, meet, and its magic name is not breathed even in whispers—it is again brought upon the stage of action to rattle its dry bones once more in the fight. What a commentary upon the party that has mounted this galled and spavined pony, expecting to ride it into power! How lamentable must be their situation, after having turned the poor thing out to die, to be compelled again to force its sickly frame to do their drudgery!

But what is this proposition that we have revived, and for which Know Nothingism is so strenuously contending? It is nothing more or less, than to distribute among the thirty one States composing this Union, a vast amount of territory, the property of the general government, and by it to be used as a means for defraying its expenses. This domain numbers in acres upwards of fifteen hundred millions, and is being sold out to purchasers at \$1.25 per acre. The proceeds of these sales go into the national treasury, and constitutes an important item of revenue. In proportion to the amount thus accruing to the government is lessened the necessity for duties on imports, and as these duties are lessened the people—the consumers—are relieved of the high prices paid upon all imported articles.

Now distribute these lands among the States—to be squandered in useless and profitless works of internal improvements; take from the national revenue the fund thus regularly flowing into the treasury, and you make the government dependent upon a tariff for support. It is well known that all duties are paid—with a percentage—by the consumers, the great body of the people, and as these duties are necessary to carry on the operations of the country, it is apparent that you are taking the money directly from the pockets of the people for this purpose.

These public lands are the property of the federal government, to be used for government purposes, and to divert them from such use, is to defraud it of its rights and to create a necessity for an increased tariff in order that the expenses may be promptly met. Raise the tariff and you increase the burdens of the people. This is the scheme for which the opposition is laboring so indefatigably—a scheme calculated to fill the coffers of rich Northern capitalists, at the expense of the industrious working man of the South. It is another disguise which protectionists have thrown around their favorite bantling, that its deformed and sin marked features may be concealed from the public view. In this shape they expect or hope to foist it upon the country, to palm it off as a legitimate offspring, and in doing so, reap a rich harvest of pecuniary blessings. The measure is so fraught with evils that they need only be stated to be shunned. The injury that must result to the States receiving this land, is not the least of the objections that can be urged to the distribution policy. But we have not the space to go farther into the subject at present, but shall do so in a future number.

## MEETING OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society held its eighth anniversary in the town of Edenton on the 15th, and was quite largely attended by delegates from different sections of the State. The anniversary address was delivered by Dr. Sachwell, before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, and is spoken of as an able effort. This annual interchange of opinions between the members of the Medical profession is calculated to effect good, and we hope it may continue. The meeting is represented as having been exceedingly agreeable; the best possible feeling prevailed among the members, and the society adjourned to hold its next session in Newberne.

## PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

The course pursued by Mr. Buchanan since his inauguration as President of the United States, has been such as to insure him the confidence and support of the whole country. Like his illustrious predecessor in office, his guiding star seems to be the preservation of the rights of all parts of the Union irrespective of sectional prejudices or sectional denunciations. For the subjugation of internal strife and commotion, he relies upon the strong arm of the Constitution with an abiding confidence that the conservative and order loving spirit of the people will sustain him in his determination to enforce the provisions of that instrument. Placed at the head of affairs by the irrevocable fiat of a mighty people; entrusted with the direction of interests varied and antagonistic though they be, yet has he so marked out and defined the line of policy that he will follow, that he has strengthened the faith of his friends, and drawn to his side many from the ranks of the opposition.

The bitter and unscrupulous adversary, though too filled with malice and hate to commend, is yet forced to be content with a faint murmur, for he can find nothing upon which to hang an objection. This argues well for the quiet of the country, for it evidences a trust and belief in the honesty, capacity, and statesmanship of the President. It will not be misplaced; a life long devotion to the welfare of his native land; years of faithful service in its cause; a character for tried fidelity, unswerving integrity, and intellectual ability give a sure guarantee that the trust is in safe hands. Not only may we look to Mr. Buchanan for the re-establishment of good will and fraternal feeling in our domestic relations, but in our wide spread intercourse with foreign nations the same temperate, just, and firm policy will characterize his administration. Asking nothing but what is right, and submitting to no encroachment upon our privileges, the voice of a just people will cheer him on his way, and their arms will be his support in whatever crisis that may arise.

## THOMAS F. JONES, ESQ.

We omitted to notice in our last the death of the estimable gentleman whose name is at the head of this article. Several years back, Mr. Jones had the misfortune to lose his sight, since which his health has been gradually declining. Notwithstanding this, he has continued in the discharge of his duties as a lawyer, and at the time of his death was on his way to attend the Superior court of Chowan. He reached Hertford on the way from his residence on the Roanoke, but nature, worn out, exhausted, and broken down, could sustain no more, and he passed quietly away at 11 o'clock on the day, Tuesday the 7th of April, after reaching Hertford. For a number of years Mr. Jones was a resident of the county of Perquimans; but very recently, owing to the state of his health, had removed to the Roanoke. In noticing his death we pay but a just tribute to his worth when we say, that as an able jurist, a reliable counsellor and a successful advocate, he stood front in the rank of his profession, and as an honest man, a kind friend, and an affable gentleman, he earned for himself the respect and esteem of his associates at the bar, and the love and veneration of all that knew him. He has left a large circle of family and friends to lament his loss.

## NAG'S HEAD.

It is very generally known that Nag's Head has passed into the hands of a new proprietor, since the last season closed, and that it will be opened the coming Summer under the management and direction of Dr. O. B. Savage, its present owner. We are pleased to be enabled to say that Dr. Savage contemplates making extensive improvements in the establishment so as to render it—as it should be—one of the most pleasant and desirable watering places in the Southern country. In natural advantages, Nag's Head is not excelled; the facilities for communicating with all the counties bordering on the Albemarle are good; and the sea bathing equal if not superior to any in the world. There is no place in the country better deserving a liberal investment in the way of improvements than Nag's Head; and we feel no hesitation in saying, that the patronage will amply justify whatever expenditure that may be incurred. We hope that Dr. Savage will carry out his present intentions, feeling assured that a liberal public will show their appreciation of his enterprise by their presence at his house. Instead of spending money at Northern watering places, let Southerners keep it at home, and avoid the impudence of Northern mediocrity.

Resolved, That we have unimpaired confidence in the correctness of the principles of the American and Whig party, and a full appreciation of the necessity of introducing them into the administration of the government, for the purpose of protecting our liberties and the institutions of the country from the dangers of an insidious foreign influence which is seeking to corrupt and finally to destroy them.—First resolution of the American and Whig Convention.

Query—When did the "American and Whig" party set forth a set of principles, that the confidence of the Convention in their "correctness" should be "unimpaired"? We were under the impression that the "union" had just been consummated, but from the above we should infer that it had previously promulgated its doctrines. Did any body ever hear of the "American and Whig party" until recently? echo answers did you ever?

Know Nothingism is death on a change of name. About once a year there is a rechristening—a renaming; a general shedding of old titles, and a taking on of new. Three years has the order been in existence, and three times has this christening ceremony been performed. "Know Nothing" was the euphonious appellation by which the members of the secret convalesce to call themselves, until suspicion began to gather around their doings, and the name grew harsh and discordant. It was then cast off with more ease than an crab drops its old shell; and the more popular and harmonious one of "American" took its place. Jerusalem! how it glories in its new title! what astonishing feats did it perform; a Georgia major in full regimentals never assumed an air of such superlative and overshadowing consequence as did Know Nothingism under its new style. This answered for a time, but the Americanism of the concern was rather sparse to convert entire, and the ears stuck out through the disguise. "American" was certainly musical enough, but the instrument soon cracked from the bungling management of the performers, and its notes became equally as grating and disagreeable as the former.

Another change; another christening; another naming, and by the use of a little plaster stuck over the crack of the broken Know Nothing instrument, a sweet, melodious sound is heard which being reduced to words, is nothing more or less than "American-Whig." This is the third name, soon we imagine, destined to give place to something else—what, heaven only knows.

The Ethiopian may not be able to change his skin, or the Leopard his spots, but Know Nothingism can slip from its old covering with the same facility that a locust does—a split in the back and its all over.

## NARROW ESCAPE.

A shooting scrape occurred in the bar-room of Nathan Morris on Saturday night between two young men—Henry Dean and John Greaves—by which the latter came near losing his life. Greaves was sitting down at a game of dominoes, when Dean entered and enquired for some one who was not present. About ten or fifteen minutes after, he saw Greaves at the table, when he drew a pistol—saying at the same time that he—Greaves—was the one he was looking for; and discharged it at him. The ball striking Greaves just above the left eye, and glanced off, burying itself in the wood. Dean then walked to the door but returned in a short time and discovering Greaves in the act of running again fired, but without effect. Greaves made his escape through the back door, and Dean was taken away. The injury is not considered dangerous. The cause for this attack we do not feel at liberty to state, farther than—if we understand rightly it palliates though not excusing. Dean has given himself up.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PERQUIMANS.

Pursuant to notice, the Democracy of Perquimans held a meeting in the Court House at Hertford, on Monday, 13th inst., and organized by calling Josiah Perry to the chair, and A. J. Ownly, Secretary.

J. P. Jordan offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, It is proposed that a Convention be held at Winton, on Thursday, the 28th day of May, 1857, to nominate a suitable candidate to represent this district in the lower branch of the National Legislature; Therefore, be it unanimously Resolved, That a committee of thirty-five delegates be appointed to represent this County in the Convention; and further, we have no particular preference as to the place of holding said Convention, but will cordially approve whatever spot the majority may agree upon.

Resolved, That we view with eminent pride and satisfaction the result of the late National contest, and feel we have reason to congratulate ourselves and the country generally on the elevation of Pennsylvania's distinguished son to the Presidential chair.

In accordance with the first resolution, the chair appointed the following gentlemen as delegates, to wit:

Thomas Wilson, Josiah T. Granberry, E. W. Riddick, M. O. Jordan, Dr. Jas. L. Bunch, William Nixon, W. A. Mabane, James C. Skinner, Henry Skinner, John Felton, Joseph Hardie, John Parsons, James W. Mullen, Jr., Joseph Newby, Moses Jackson, James Burnham, Alexis Perry, Wm. Jackson, Joseph Gregory, James A. Woodard, Edmund White, W. R. Blanchard, Josiah E. White, James L. Ball, J. W. White, D. F. Bagley, W. M. Fleetwood, Joshua White, Willis D. Riddick, E. N. Riddick, James Goodwin, Henry Small, Wm. Boyce, James M. Stallings.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were requested to be published in the Pioneer and Williamson Banner.

JOSIAH PERRY, Ch'n.

A. J. OWNLY, Sec'y.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.—By way of "setting right" the absurd stories with reference to the future of this journal, we have to say that Mr. Appleton is expected soon to enter the State Department as Assistant Secretary of State, for which position no other gentleman can be better qualified. Mr. Wm. A. Harris of Missouri, formerly editor of "The Constitution," published in this city, will succeed Mr. A. as we presume, as editor and proprietor of the Union. Mr. Harris has been abroad as an U. S. Charge, has served in the House of Representatives of the United States, and is a writer of force and ability. As a politician he has always been a consistent Democrat, and his pen and experience will doubtless prove great acquisitions to the columns of that journal. It appears to be understood that he is to mount his tripod as early as the middle of the current month.—Washington Star.

## THE AMERICAN-WHIG PARTY.

When we allow our minds to dwell on the various expedients resorted to by our friends of the opposition, to defeat the Democracy, we can hardly restrain our risibilities. Yet, at the risk of rupturing a blood-vessel, or dislocating a jaw-bone, we shall devote this paper to a consideration of their several transformations, and shall follow the course of their party from its birth till now; noting as we go, its rise, progress, decay and attempted resurrection. It is true that this is a trite subject, and one which will prove uninteresting to many, yet as they are making another attempt to palm themselves off on the people as a national party, it may not be inappropriate to warn the unwary against their attacks, and in some way prepare them for the encounter. However plausible the doctrines which they will advocate in the coming canvass may be, yet, he who has watched their past course must see that their only aim is the defeat of the Democratic party, and that every change which they have made in their creed, was but to gain strength. Our people should be made aware of their course: the ad captandam to which they resort on all occasions should be exposed; the veil should be drawn aside, and they exposed in all their hideous deformity. We have not to go back many years to find its origin. It numbers only a few summers—and yet in that time it has cherished high hopes, and experienced many reverses. It had its rise at a time of great emergency. It sprang into being when the Whig party, its energies exhausted in an unequal struggle with a more powerful foe, had yielded up the contest. Its framers proclaimed that it was the great national party, that it was raised on the ruins of Whiggism and Democracy, and that there was no other place in existence. They claimed, that in it was embodied all the wisdom and goodness of both the old parties, purified of all corruptions. How true such assertions were, have since been seen. The Know Nothing party reared on the ruins of the democratic party. They certainly made a great mistake when they said that they sprung from the ruins of Democracy. (Where are its ruins?) The Democratic party, this day stands where it has always stood, supported by the same firm foundation, advocating the same doctrines, guided by the same cardinal principles—stronger and more vigorous than ever before. Nor was it then the old Whig party, the chivalrous and honorable opponent of the Democratic party. No one who compares the ungainly and distorted features of the Know Nothing party, with the symmetrical and manly proportions of the Whig party, can for a moment suppose them to be the same. The honorable remains of that party, looking less to party gain than to the welfare of the country, had sought from this new organization, and many showed their disapprobation by casting their votes with the Democratic party. The Know Nothing party, was formed from those of the Whigs who, regardless of the principles they had previously advocated, stimulated by a desire for power and office, and by an insupportable hatred for Democracy, were willing to sacrifice their former party, their first principles, and the Union itself to the accomplishment of their ends. Their numbers were augmented by recruits from every faction throughout the land. Democrats, who thought themselves inappreciated, flocked to this standard. In a word, every body who thirsted for glory, distinction, and the public pail, were in the ranks. Thus were their ranks filled with men of every shade of political creed, Dick, Tom, Harry, Rag, Tag and Bob-tail.

With such an organization, they went to work to frame a platform of "principles" by which to be governed. Their chief aim was to publish such principles as would seem plausible to all, and with which all would agree, and that, thus while pretending to cleanse the Augean stables—while seeming to work a mighty reform in the government, they would gain adherents from all quarters, and by this raise, rise to power. This was the origin of the Know Nothing party—the party of all parties—the great reform party! They told the ignorant and unsuspecting that all the issues which had separated the old parties were now obsolete, that there was no longer any use for but one party, and that that which was the party, for the times. Their rules and principles were well calculated to excite curiosity, and draw the crowd. They invested it in mystery, by having their meetings secret, and by their ceremonies, pass, words, grips, and mysterious winks. They held their councils at midnight; and creeping from their beds, alone and unobserved, they stole through by-ways and alleys to the cult, and there by the dim and flickering light of the dark lantern, they took their oaths of fidelity to each other, and eternal death to all opposition.

Those very men who, in the last expiring throes of the Whig party, had made the most strenuous efforts to obtain the foreign vote, flouting that the foreigners and Catholics stood true to the party of their choice, and refused to be bribed to vote against their principles, suddenly came to the conclusion that their evil flows from permitting foreigners to vote, that they were endeavoring to get possession of the country, and establish a King. They too discovered that the Catholics, even those born and raised in their very midst, were emissaries of the Pope, that they were aiming at the overthrow of the Protestant faith, and endeavoring to bring the United States in subjection to the See of Rome. In consequence both the foreigners and Catholics must be deprived of their right to exercise the elective franchise. These were their grand and cardinal principles. They tried to confound, in the vulgar mind, the violation of the naturalization laws, and the evil of permitting unnaturalized foreigners to vote, with the right and justice of permitting every free white citizen, be he native, born or naturalized, to exercise privilege, and cast his vote. And with this fallacy, they waged war against the Democratic party, because they held that every citizen should have the privilege of the elective franchise. In this form it first presented itself for the suffrage of the people. It was not as successful, however as they had calculated, they met defeat on every hand. They had not swept the country as they had expected. They were disappointed, but not dismayed. Again they came to the contest but with no better success. By degrees they began to change their position. As they saw that a feature in their creed was unpopular, it was stricken out, as they saw that some doctrine not embodied in it was popular, that was put in. Secrecy, ceremonies, oaths were

abolished, Anti-Catholicism, anti Foreignism have gradually been lost sight of, their very name has been changed, till not a vestige of what they first were can now be seen. Dropping their self-assumed name of Know Nothing, they assumed the more popular one of Native Americans, which in its limit gave place to American Whig. They say that the name "Democrat" is the only strength of the democratic party. Is it not plain to all that the name they adopt, is for the purpose of competing in name even with the Democracy.

All who have followed us thus far must see that the end and aim of this party is to gain strength, to triumph over the Democratic party, to win the spoils, yet we have not seen them in all their places yet. One would have thought that after so signal a defeat in the late Presidential Election; after the decision by the Supreme Court, that the Missouri compromise was unconstitutional they would have bid their head forever. But no, they have resurrected themselves, and are laying other schemes by which they hope to succeed. They now stand forth as our opposing champions, divested of secrecy, of the Catholic and Foreign question, the American Whig party, ready to wage war in behalf of tariff and the distribution of the public lands, and inviting all the old line Whigs once more to come to the support of the old principles. So many rules have been attempted by them, that they will hardly hold many this time.

A Convention of this party met at Edenton on the 9th inst., and nominated W. N. H. Smith, Esq., as the candidate to represent the 1st district of N. C. in the next Congress. This is a compromise, or rather it is intended to be a compromise, they have nominated an old line Whig, one who has never identified himself with the party—a man of very great personal popularity. This has been done to secure the vote of the old line Whigs, and to attempt to gain many Democratic votes by his popularity. I know Mr. Smith well; there is no man for whom I entertain a greater regard. He is a warm friend, a courteous gentleman, a successful lawyer, an able and an honest man. So far as more personal considerations go, there is no man in the district of any party, who I would rather see elevated to such a position, yet I feel it to be my duty to oppose him. In the present important crisis when a working majority in Congress depends on this district every democrat should do his duty. And now since the opposition have made their nomination, and as there will of consequence be some political intermingling of the people, it may not be inappropriate to discuss the questions which are to come up in the approaching campaign, before it really commences.

## SOUTHERN.

The great principles of the Democratic party must possess a peculiar power over the minds of the American people, for according to the testimony of the opponents of that party, its success must depend upon its principles alone, and not at all upon the influence or ability of its advocates. Just look at North Carolina. According to the opposition press, almost every man put forward by the Democrats has been feeble, personally and politically weak upon the stump, weak with the people—inferior to his opposition, and predestinated as it were, to defeat. Yet, strangely enough, the party thus feebly supported has gone on from one triumph to another, until, from what appeared to be a hopeless minority in 1849, it arose to irresistible supremacy in 1856.

Unjust as we feel this depreciation of Democratic men to be, we also feel that, in conceding neither ability nor strength to its advocates, the opponents of the Democratic party pay the highest possible compliment to the principles and policy by whose superiority alone such results have been effected—such triumphs achieved, and we sometimes wonder that our opponents do not recognize the fact, and see that, while attacking, or meaning to attack our party, they are paying the highest compliment that can be paid to a party which is not a worshipper of men, but of principles, and which knows that while men pass away, principles remain.

The fact of the matter, however, is, that our opponents go altogether too far in this matter even for policy—they go so far as to mislead their own friends as they mislead themselves, and thus render their disappointment the more mortifying. Few can have forgotten a recent instance of this in the case of Messrs. Fragg and Gilmer. The usual course of representing every Democrat as inferior in ability and every Whig as superior in ability and every anti-Democrat had been pursued in this case. The men came, they spoke—the people heard them, as they did here. The result is known. We need not dwell upon scenes and results calculated to mortify our political opponents, nor unnecessarily recur to the overwhelming confiture of an amiable gentleman like Mr. Gilmer, from whom the indiscreet puffery of indiscreet friends had led the people to expect too much, and thus rendered them incapable of giving him credit even for what he did do.

It has been a sort of stereotyped criticism of the opposition press to speak of Mr. Reid, as "Little Davy." We recollect well when he first ran, and how very much his opponent overmatched him, in the columns of the press of the then dominant party. We recollect his subsequent canvasses and their results, and also the system of undue depreciation of his opponents still persevered in. Now, the truth is that Mr. Reid never was overmatched by any of his opponents in these canvasses, but on the contrary, in the qualities of plain shrewd sense, sound argument, and knowledge of the people and their wants, Mr. Reid was superior to those with whom he contended, and his success was equally due to his own ability and to the goodness of his cause.

We have no desire now to speak of those who neither occupy public positions, nor are at present candidates; and we only refer to Messrs. P. Ager, Mangum and Graham, because their names have been brought up by opposition for the purpose of instituting individual comparisons between them and our present Senators. Neither Mr. Reid nor Mr. Biggs have ever acted as Mr. Biggs did, who staked his political position in the Senate upon the Nebraska bill, and yet dared not open his mouth in its defence when assailed in the following canvass, or to run with Gen. Scott, and the next time made a fuss of going to Baltimore as an original Fillmore agent, or as Mangum, who in conjunction with the abolition force of the North, worked to have Mr. Fillmore set aside in favor of Gen. Scott.—Wilmington Journal.

## ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Hon. A. Rencher, appointed Consul of New Mexico.

Mr. Reed, it is stated, has accepted Mission to China, and will proceed to his post in the steam frigate Neosho, leaving this country about middle of May.

## SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The Spanish government has received the envoy from Mexico, and the proffered mediation of the Emperor Napoleon towards a settlement of the long difficulties with that republic.

## NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The sloops of war Independence, Despatch, Adams, are ordered to the side of the Isthmus. The Home Squadron is ordered to concentrate in the Gulf Sea.

## LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

New York, April 19.—The Tennessee arrived here to day from Juan. The account of Col. Leake's retreat, received per Isabel at Chiriqui, is confirmed. He retreated without a blow, destroying all the fortifications below Castillo, on his way down. He subsequently formed a new battalion, scattered troops, and would endeavor to join Walker, via Panama.

The London Chronicle of the 27th publishes the decision of Judge James Bred Scott case, under the following terms: "Re-established under the United States."

The writer adds: "The decision in Scott's case appears to have the effect of lifting slavery as a legal institution, whole of the United States—in fact, slavery to be national."

There is a Democratic gathering of members of Congress from Congress. The delegation in the last Congress included Democrats. The coalition majority popular vote is 299. Evident defeat is coming out all straight.

THE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—Lives Lost.—The loss by the fire of Monday night, was \$400,000, which there was an insurance of \$1,000,000. The papers of that city, announced Thursday, seven human bodies were under the ruins, and six persons were injured.

## TROOPS IN KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It is reported that early in June there will be three thousand United States troops, under the command of Major Harny and Persifer F. Smith. The arrangements made last fall for the disputation of Chetaws and Seminoles in the West of the Mississippi to go to Billy Bowlegs, and endeavor to remove West, will be carried out few days.

We noticed Gov. Briggs' streets this morning, apparently in enjoyment of excellent health. Yesterday, he visited the annual meeting of the State's National Fair and Deep River Improvement, annual meeting of which takes place.

As the Chief Magistrate of Seneca is entitled to, and will respect and courteous of all class people.—Wm. Herald.

## THE NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.

The Louisiana Courier of the 7th inst. says: "The election for judges of our courts, which took place yesterday, was not a feature of importance beyond showing that the Democratic party part in it, either by nominating or otherwise; that the terrorists of their own way; that, in a population of 150,000, the vote was, some where in the neighborhood of 5,000, and that, notwithstanding this, gross outrages were not committed. Robert Woodruff, member of the representatives, and others, were ed down, but we deter particular."

At the election held in the county on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking the vote of the citizens on the question of the \$100,000 to the Western Rail Road, the majority of the votes was largely in favor of subscription. In the town the nearly unanimous for subscription, fish it stood 99 to 2 against. The county outside of town subscribed the day.—Wilmington Journal.

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND.

The opposition to the Democracy has been moving heaven for weeks past, to get up a new Spring elections out of the distribution of the public lands of the States. So far, the attempt is a failure, and it is likely that the efforts of their leaders, who suggested to the voters to vote for a "little Davy," will be a total failure. The thing is too obvious. It has been too often talked of by the press, and the people have seen it. It is a transparent device of the opposition to catch even the vulgar in a snare. The question is not whether they have never been so deceived, but whether they have not been so deceived every attempt that has been made to the old commonwealth, cap in the foot of federal power. They have advocated it in every form that has occurred for twenty years—a fact, which in itself should be a warning to the people. The people of Virginia have held for a half century, that the public land sales should be for the benefit of the people, and not for the benefit of the government. This was the decision specified and stipulated in the deed of cession of public lands to the early fathers, which they have professedly in Virginia will be a warning to the people.

Suppose our Know Nothing friends were to distribute the public land, something else for there is nothing of novelty.—South Side Journal.



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